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3. Finally, there is a new Polynesian genus, doubtless Loganiaceous, although the corolla and consequently the stamens are unknown. It is remarkable for having an indehiscent, nucumentaceous, or possibly subdrupaceous, club-shaped fruit, on which account it does not fall into either of Bentham's four tribes. It is dedicated to Joseph P. Couthouy, Esq., the zealous Conchologist of the Expedition of which the plant is one of the fruits.

COUTHOVIA, Nov. Gen.

Calyx 5-partitus; segmentis rotundatis crassis imbricatis intus basi biglandulosis? Corolla et stamina ignota. Ovarium liberum, ovatum, calyce subinclusum, stigmate sessili apiculatum, biloculare. Ovula in placentis crassis, medio dissepimento adnatis, plurima, amphitropa. Fructus lignosus, maturus forte subdrupaceus, clavatus vel fusiformis, basi stipitiformi calyce parvo persistente stipata, bilocularis, indehiscens. Semina haud visa. — Frutex vel arbor Vitiensis, *Fagrœa* facie, stipulis vaginatis *Labordeœ;* cyma terminali; floribus parvis.

COUTHOVIA CORYNOCARPA (*Gray, l. c.*). — Ovolau and Sandal-wood Bay, Feejee Islands.

Four hundred and seventieth meeting.

October 11, 1859. — MONTHLY MEETING.

The PRESIDENT in the chair.

The Corresponding Secretary read several letters relative to the exchanges of the Academy.

Professor Felton presented, from the Hon. George P. Marsh, a circular letter in behalf of the new dictionary of the English Language undertaken by the Philological Society of London.

Professor Felton also exhibited a series of recent photographs from Athens, representing different views of the Parthenon, and some sculptures discovered upon the Acropolis in the course of excavations made during the present year.

Professor Lovering presented a memoir upon the Secular Periodicity of the Aurora Borealis; in which he referred to the manuscript records of the Academy as follows: —

It is well known that Dr. Holyoke, of Salem, kept a Meteorological Journal from 1754 to 1828. That part which relates to the weather has already been published in the Memoirs of the Academy. I have consulted the manuscript records of Dr. Holyoke, which he presented to the Academy, and have selected from them all the instances he has recorded of auroras observed by him. Unfortunately, the copy which the Academy possesses is not the original, until the year 1786; and, being prepared for a special purpose, does not contain any record of auroral appearances until that year. But the Academy possesses the original manuscript Journal of Meteorology kept at Cambridge by Professor John Winthrop, from 1742 to 1779; and also that of Professor Edward Wigglesworth, also kept at Cambridge, from 1782 to 1793; and that of Dr. Enoch Hale, kept in Boston, from 1818 to 1848. In all these Journals, except the last, the auroras are noted with great care; and they altogether cover more than a century, in which only two years are wanting, namely, 1780 and 1781. From this storehouse I have been able to collect 501 recorded examples of auroras, of which only 92 are duplicates; these being subtracted, there remain 409 independent auroras, of which 400 have never before appeared in print. Professor Winthrop has recorded 116 exhibitions of the aurora, Professor Wigglesworth 123, and Dr. Holyoke 262. As these observations have been made at two places only a dozen miles apart, they are strictly comparable with each other, and furnish an almost uninterrupted record of the aurora for one hundred years in this immediate vicinity. The result of my discussion of these observations is, that during the thirty-three years from 1793 to 1827 there are only 17 recorded examples of the aurora. For the thirty-three years preceding 1793 there are 336; and in several instances, a single year of the latter epoch furnishes more cases than the whole of the former epoch; and in one year (1789) there are more than twice as many exhibitions of the aurora as in the whole thirty-three years next preceding 1827."

Dr. B. A. Gould laid before the Academy a circular from the Berlin Academy of Sciences, proposing the establishment of a foundation in memory of Humboldt, for the promotion of scientific travels, &c.

Professor Peirce made a communication upon the Zodiacal Light.

Professor Agassiz stated that, during his recent visit to Switzerland, interesting discoveries had been made in a railroad cutting on the shores of Lake Neufchatel, and in the bed of the lake, at a period of unusual lowness of the water, of a quantity of Celtic utensils, along with the remains of many animals not existing in the vicinity, or even in Europe, at the present time. Among them were stone hatchets, closely resembling those of the North American Indians; and other implements with handles made from the horns of the European deer, now extinct in that vicinity; also, bones of the wild boar, which now exists only in the eastern and northern parts of Switzerland; and, in other places along the shore, remains of pottery, bronzes, &c., indicating several different social states at different periods.

Professor Gray communicated the *Diagnosis of the Species of Sandal-wood* (*Santalum*) *of the Sandwich Islands*: —

The species of *Santalum* inhabiting the Sandwich Islands are of considerable interest, inasmuch as they furnish the celebrated sandal-wood, formerly exported from those islands in considerable quantities, and not yet exhausted, though the supply is much diminished.

Although gathered long ago by Menzies, *Santalum Freycinetianum* and *S. ellipticum* were first made known and imperfectly discriminated by Gaudichaud. Hooker and Arnott afterwards proposed a third species, *S. paniculatum*, which is evidently no more than a variety of *S. Freycinetianum* growing in drier or more exposed places. Indeed, it is questionable whether *S. ellipticum* is not likewise a mere variety of that same species, so polymorphous in foliage, of which Gaudichaud's *S. Freycinetianum*, as figured in the Botany of Freycinet's Voyage, is probably the most narrow-leaved form. For the present it may suffice to give such diagnoses as I am able to draw up, from the examination of a full suite of specimens, of these two species, if such they be, and of a third and more distinct species, well marked by its larger drupe with a strongly rimose or ruminated putamen, which was discovered by the naturalists of Captain Wilkes's Expedition on the island of Kauai.

1. SANTALUM FREYCINETIANUM (*Gaudich.*): foliis coriaceis ovalibus obovato-oblongisve in petiolum brevem basi angustatis; cymis

plerumque terminalibus paniculatis; perigonii tubo obconico, lobis ovatis; drupa ovoideo-globosa (haud semi-pollicari), putamine læviusculo. — Oahu and Hawaii.

Var. LATIFOLIUM: arborescens; foliis magis coriaceis brevius petiolatis late ovatis ovalibus vel subrotundis; cyma densiflora. — S. paniculatum, *Hook. & Arn., Bot. Beech. Voy.* p. 94. — Craters of Hawaii and Maui.

2. SANTALUM ELLIPTICUM (*Gaudich.*): foliis chartaceis ellipticis oblongis seu ovali-obovatis, petioli gracili; cymis paniculisve sæpius axillaribus; perigonii tubo brevi, lobis ovatis; fructu *S. Freycinetiani.*

3. SANTALUM PYRULARIUM (*Gray in Bot. Expl. Exped. ined.*): foliis subcoriaceis oblongis supra lucidis venulosis subtus glaucis, petiolo gracili; cymis sæpius axillaribus; perigonii tubo cylindraceo, lobis oblongis; drupa pyriformi (cum pedicello incrassato pollicari), putamine valde ruminato-rimoso. — Kauai, Sandwich Islands.

Professor Gray also communicated a paper (read by title at the Annual Meeting), being, —

Characters of New Algæ, chiefly from Japan and Adjacent Regions, collected by Charles Wright in the North Pacific Exploring Expedition under Captain John Rodgers. Communicated by Request of the Commander of the Expedition. By Professor WILLIAM H. HARVEY, of Dublin University.

1. SARGASSUM (SCHIZOPHYLLA) PINNATIFIDUM: caule compresso distiche pinnato, pinnis e margine egredientibus; phyllodiis linearibus profunde pinnatifidis, laciniis paucis (2 – 4) costatis argute serratis vel foliorum superiorum integris; vesiculis ellipsoideis folio sæpe bipartito serrato coronatis; receptaculis longissime laxeque racemosis cylindraceis inermibus.

Loo Choo Islands.

2. SARGASSUM (HOLOPHYLLA) FILICINUM: caule filiformi longissimo (basi ignoto); ramis sæpius secundis; foliis longe petiolatis lineari-oblongis tenuibus profunde pinnatifidis, laciniis alternis linearibus truncatis apice bi-tridentatis; vesiculis sphæricis folio pinnatifido coronatis; receptaculis siliquæformibus apice ramulorum solitariis.

East coast of Japan.

3. SARGASSUM (HOLOPHYLLA) RINGGOLDIANUM: caule compresso pinnatim ramoso, ramis horizontalibus complanatis ancipitibus flexuosis pinnatim compositis, pinnulis angulatis; foliis lanceolatis integerrimis verticalibus crassis basi attenuatis immerse costatis, junioribus subenerviis; vesiculis magnis oblongo-ellipsoideis ad basin ramulorum solitariis folio coronatis; receptaculis racemosis junioribus inermibus.

East coast of Japan, and at Simoda.

4. SARGASSUM (HOLOPHYLLA) RODGERSIANUM: (caule ignoto) ramis ad ortum retrofractis? compressis flexuosis pinnatim decompositis, ramulis decompositis; foliis omnibus patentissimis angustissime linearibus immerse costatis subenerviis integerrimis; vesiculis longe petiolatis sphæricis longissime mucronatis vel folio filiformi 1 – 2-unciali coronatis; receptaculis linearibus inermibus obtusis demum racemosis.

East coast of Japan, floating at sea.

5. SARGASSUM (HOLOPHYLLA) SILIQUASTRUM? (Ag.), var. PYRIFERUM: (caule ignoto) ramis ramulisque ad ortum retrofractis compresso-planis ancipitibus decompositis, superioribus in ramulis angustissimis desinentibus; foliis inferioribus lanceolatis oblongisve distanter serrulatis immerse costatis, superioribus angustissime linearibus·integerrimis subenerviis; vesiculis magnis ad basin ramulorum solitariis pyriformibus longe mucronatis; receptaculis linearibus inermibus denique in ramulo racemosis.

Simoda, Japan, on rocks at low tide.

6. SARGASSUM (HOLOPHYLLA) CORYNECARPUM: caule triquetro, ramis ad ortum retrofractis; foliis radicalibus inferioribusque elliptico-oblongis latis subintegerrimis vel repando-dentatis crassis immerse costatis, superioribus ramuliformibus angustissimis costatis paucis; vesiculis magnis ellipsoideis mucronatis; receptaculis clavatis plano-compressis inermibus emarginatis racemosis.

Simoda, Japan.

7. SARGASSUM (CARPOPHYLLA) ASSIMILE: caule tereti lævissimo; foliis e basi valde obliqua cuneata oblongis obtusis minute glandulosis argute dentatis nervo infra apicem evanescente costatis; vesiculis in petiolo sursum compresso ipsis vix breviori sphæricis muticis; receptaculis foliiferis sæpius furcatis, laciniis integerrimis vel remote denticulatis.

Loo Choo Islands, in tide-pools.

8. Cystophyllum fusiforme: radice ramoso; frondibus ex collo in caules plures divisis; caulibus indivisis tereti-compressis, ramis lateralibus undique egredientibus crebris brevibus ramulis subfasciculatis onustis, ramulis lineari-fusiformibus utrinque acutis medio sæpe vesiculiferis; vesiculis fusiformibus; receptaculis ignotis.

Var. β. clavigerum: ramis ramulo longissimo claviformi infra apicem vesiculifero subtensis, ramulis filiformibus.

On rocks at low tide, Simoda. β. Hakodadi, Japan.

9. Fucus (Fucodium) Wrightii: fronde lato-lineari complanata decomposite dichotoma ramosissima; vesiculis ovalibus v. bilobis in ramis superioribus vel sæpe in axillis ipsis immersis; receptaculis ignotis.

Straits of Sangar, Japan.

10. Fucus (Fucodium) Babingtonii: fronde angustissima compresso-plana decomposite dichotoma fastigiata; vesiculis oblongis angustissimis in ramis superioribus infra axillas immersis; receptaculis linearibus terminalibus simplicibus furcatisve.

Japan (Dr. Babington in Herb. T. C. D.): rocks at Simoda; Hong Kong.

11. Ecklonia Wrightii: stipite brevi robusto compresso apice subpalmatim ramoso (vel crebre dichotomo?); ramis in frondes pinnati-lobatas expansis, laciniis sublanceolatis basi angustatis inæqualiter argute serratis.

Simoda, Japan, on rocks at low tide.

12. Alaria pinnatifida: stipiti ancipite sursum complanato crispato-marginato in costam latam apice desinente; lamina latissima profunde pinnatifido-lobata, laciniis oblongis simplicibus furcatisve sinubus rotundatis, pinnis crassis obovatis brevibus.

Simoda, Japan.

13. Costaria Turneri (Grev.); var. pertusa: stipiti ex radice ramosa plano in laminam longissimam (11 – 12-pedalem) lanceolatam 4-costatam bulloso-inflatam demum foraminibus pertusam expanso.

Straits of Sangar and Hakodadi Bay, Japan.

14. Dictyota obtusangula: fronde anguste lineari incrassata succulenta opaca decomposite dichotoma; axillis omnibus latissime rotundatis; laciniis patentibus divaricatisve, supremis irregularibus, apicibus obtusis nunc multifidis.

Loo Choo and Ousima. (Also common at the Friendly Islands.)

15. ODONTHALIA OBTUSANGULA: fronde plano-compressa in parte superiori immerse costata lineari alterne decomposita, ramis distantibus patentibus plus minus compositis junioribus sæpe margine denticulatis, ramulis alternis furcatis corymbosis erectis, laciniis ultimis anguste subulatis; axillis omnibus rotundatis apicibusque acutis.

Straits of Sangar, Japan; floating.

16. RYTIPHLŒA COMPLANATA (Ag.); var. PUSILLA: fronde nana complanata anguste lineari flabelliformi subfastigiata pinnatim decomposita, pinnis erecto-patentibus crebris pl. m. pinnatis, pinnulis subulatis alternis. — An. sp. distincta?

Hakodadi, Japan.

17. CHONDRIA CRASSICAULIS: fronde crassissima succulenta vage ramosa, ramis sparsis vel subverticillatis incrassatis flexuosis basi constrictis, ramulis sparsis fasciculatisve claviformibus obtusissimis basi valde constrictis; cystocarpiis? — *Laurenciæ*, sp.? Harv. in Alg. Morrow, Japan Exped.

Japan: Simoda, *Dr. Morrow*; Hakodadi.

18. POLYSIPHONIA STIMPSONI: fronde capillari rigidiuscula vage ramosa; caule ramisque primariis corticatis arcuatis, ramis secundariis horizontaliter patentibus divaricatisque subsecundis brevibus parum ramulosis articulatis, ramulis subulatis patentibus, articulis diametro æqualibus vel brevioribus 4-siphoniis, geniculis opacis; ceramidiis?

Japan; dredged in Hakodadi Bay by *Mr. Stimpson*, the zoölogist of the Expedition.

19. POLYSIPHONIA CALACANTHA: fronde fucescente capillari 4-siphonia ecorticata vage ramosa, ramis sparsis flexuosis linearibus simpliciusculisque per totam longitudinem ramulis brevissimis quadrifariis horizontalibus divaricato-multifidis spinulosis confertissime onustis, articulis brevissimis; spinulis ramulorum apice fibrilliferis. (*Polysiph.* no. 13, Harv. Alg. Ceylon.)

Loo Choo Islands, and Tanegasima, Japan, south of Kiu-siu.

20. POLYSIPHONIA FLABELLULATA: pusilla, nigrescens; fronde capillari flaccida brevi repetite dichotoma fastigiata, axillis acutis, apicibus vix attenuatis, articulis 6-siphoniis omnibus diametro brevioribus.

Tanegasima, Japan.

21. POLYSIPHONIA HARLANDII: fronde 4-siphonia corticata tessellata setacea parum ramosa fucescente, ramis virgatis simplicibus attenu-

atis, ramulis quoquoversum egredientibus brevibus basi simplicibus nudis apice pluries furcatis fastigiatis, apicibus acutis, articulis ramulorum pellucidis diametro subbrevioribus; tetrasporis sub apice ramulorum solitariis.

Hong Kong.

22. WRANGELIA? TANEGANA: fronde corticata; ramis quoquoversum egredientibus ramellis densissime vestitis, ramellis brevissimis verticillatis crassis bis terve furcatis mucronatis, articulis ramellorum diametro æqualibus ad genicula valde constrictis.

Tanegasima, Japan. — Fruit unknown: perhaps a *Callithamnion* or *Halurus*.

23. DESMIA JAPONICA: fronde latiuscula compresso-plana subflabelliformi decomposito-pinnata, pinnis irregularibus lato-linearibus, pinnulis inæqualibus subulatis, axillis omnibus rotundatis.

Simoda, Japan; on rocks at low tide.

24. GRACILARIA GIGAS: fronde cartilagineo-carnosa crassissima tereti siccitate collapsa elongata vage ramosa, ramis alternis secundisve longissimis simpliciusculis nudis vel ramulis paucis filiformibus obsessis, axillis rotundatis, apicibus attenuatis.

Simoda, Japan; on rocks at low tide.

25. GRACILARIA EUCHEUMIOIDES: fronde primaria decumbente crassissima compressa vage et parce ramosa, ramis clavæformibus simplicibus vel apice furcatis compressis nudis vel hic illic tuberculis onustis tunc erectiuscula pl. m. pinnatim ramosa, apicibus obtusis. (Harv. Alg. Ins. Amic. no. 35.)

Ousima, and the proper Loo Choo Islands.

26. SUHRIA JAPONICA: fronde costa crassissima percursa lineari (prolificationibus a costa et margine emissis) decomposite ramosa, margine integerrimo; sporophyllis? sæpius varie lobatis, apicibus obtusissimis.

Simoda, Japan.

27. CAULACANTHUS COMPRESSUS: fronde pusilla dichotomo-multifida fastigiata, laciniis primariis sursum latioribus compressisque, stipite ramulisque teretibus, axillis rotundatis, ramulis spinæformibus sparsis patentibus simplicibus ramosisve.

Loo Choo Islands; in rock-pools.

28. GALAXAURA DISTENTA: fronde tenui subcompressa continua

nitida decomposite dichotoma fastigiata, laciniis infra axillas cuneato-dilatatis complanatis, axillis obtusis, apicibus perfossis.

Ousima, north of the Loo Choo group.

29. GYMNOGONGRUS LIGULATUS; var. ANGUSTUS: fronde stipitata plano-compressa rigide cartilaginea flabelliformi lineari dichotoma, axillis distantibus patentibus, ramis linearibus obtusis apice sæpe proliferis.

Simoda, Japan; on rocks at low tide.

30. GIGARTINA LANCIFOLIA: stipite tereti-compresso ramoso; ramis basi compressis subcanaliculatis apice in folia lanceolata plana ciliata utrinque spinulis conspersa desinentibus.

Hakodadi Bay, Japan; on rocks at low tide.

31. GIGARTINA AFFINIS: stipite tereti-compresso dichotomo; ramis frondes dichotomo-decompositas fastigiatas gerentibus, segmentis margine incrassatis subcanaliculatis pluries furcatis, laciniis linearibus, apicibus obtusis; papillis nullis? (Aff. *G. mamillosæ.*)

With the preceding.

32. GIGARTINA TENELLA: fronde pusilla compressa anguste lineari distiche ramosa, ramis alternis sparsisve arcuatis attenuatis, ramulis paucis subulatis patentibus sæpius secundis, apicibus acutis.

Kaikai-sima, north of the proper Loo Choo group.

33. HALOSACCION (HALOCŒLIA) JAPONICUM, Harv. (charac. emendato): fronde simplicissima cartilaginea rigida basi et apice attenuata ramulis crebris patentibus filiformibus densissime obsessa.

Hakodadi, Japan.

34. HALOSACCION (HALOCŒLIA) WRIGHTII: fronde tenui-membranacea flaccida simpliciuscula basi et apice attenuata pinnatim ramosa, pinnis pinnulisque patentibus utrinque attenuatis acutis subdistichis.

Hakodadi, Japan.

35. HALOSACCION (HALOCŒLIA) INTESTINALIS: fronde clavato-intestinæformi longissima simplicissima basi attenuata apice obtusissima coriacea; strato peripherico crasso filis verticalibus constituto tetrasporas oblongas includente.

Arakamtchetchene Island, within Behring's Straits.

36. GLOIOPELTIS COLIFORMIS: fronde intestinæformi membranacea (filo centrali mox evanido) cava et inflata subsimplici basi et apice

attenuata nunc apice prolifera nunc furcata; cystocarpiis numerosissimis.

Japan (*Dr. Babington*) : Hakodadi and Straits of Sangar.

37. ENDOCLADIA COMPLANATA: fronde ex stipite tereti mox compressa tunc complanata decomposite dichotoma, laciniis lato-linearibus vel cuneatis ex margine et disco ramulos spinosos emittentibus margine fimbriatis.

Simoda, Japan; on rocks near high-water mark.

38. CAULERPA AMICORUM: surculo crassiusculo glabro; ramis erectis basi nudis vage decomposite ramosis ramulis virgatis, ramentis bi-trifariis subulatis incurvis acutis, inferioribus brevissimis conicis, (Harv. Alg. Ins. Amic. no. 62.)

Ousima, north of the proper Loo Choo Islands. (Friendly Islands, of larger size.)

39. CAULERPA BRACHYPUS: surculo glabro; phyllodiis subsessilibus elliptico-oblongis basi et apice obtusissimis planis enervibus integerrimis nunc hic illic constrictis vel proliferis.

Tanegasima, Japan.

HALICORYNE, Harv. (Nov. Gen.)

Frons calcareo-incrustata, claviformis, simplex, ex axi tubuliformi monosiphonio continuo ramulisque verticillatis saccatis unicellulosis demum sporiferis constituta. Sporæ ex materia viridi ramulorum vetustorum formatæ, numerosæ, sphæricæ, nucleo denso viridi in peridermide hyalino membranaceo incluso. — Alga habitu *Dasyclado* proxima, fructu substantiaque diversa.

40. HALICORYNNE WRIGHTII. — Loo Choo Islands; in muddy pools, at low tide. Thinly incrusted with carbonate of lime.

41. VALONIA FORBESII: cellula maxima pyriformi incurva basi in stipite infundibuliformi attenuata.

Loo Choo Islands. (Also Ceylon.)

42. ENTEROMORPHA CÆRULESCENS: fronde cærulescente membranacea longissime tubulosa vage ramosa, ramis filiformibus attenuatis simiplicibus, ramulis sparsis setaceis.

Loo Choo Islands; in stagnant pools of fresh water.

43. CLADOPHORA WRIGHTIANA: maxima, ultra setacea; fronde stipitata rigide membranacea robusta trichotoma, ramis bis terve divisis

discretis erectis, ultimis virgatis; ramulis oppositis ternisve appressis 1 – 2-cellulosis; articulis inferioribus diametro multoties ramulorum 5 – 10-plo longioribus ad genicula constrictis; apicibus obtusis.

Simoda, Japan; in rock-pools at low water.

44. Cladophora Stimpsoni: cæspitosa, capillaris; fronde tenuimembranacea flaccida læte virente di – trichotoma, axillis majoribus distantibus patentibusque, ramis pluries furcatis, ramulis ad ramos minores superiores sæpius pectinato-secundis longiusculis; articulis inferioribus longissimis filiformi-cylindraceis; ramulorum diametro 5 – 8-plo longioribus ad genicula subconstrictis; apicibus subacutis.

Hakodadi Bay, *Mr. Stimpson.*

45. Cladophora densa: dense cæspitosa, fastigiata; fronde basi radicante erecta stipitata biunciali capillari rigidiuscula dichotoma; ramis pluries furcatis erectis, superioribus alternis sparsisve, amulis paucis; articulis primariis longissimis, cæteris diametro 5 – 10-plo longioribus ad genicula constrictis; apicibus obtusis.

Hakodadi Bay, Japan; on rocks at half-tide.

46. Cladophora fastigiata: cæspitosa, nigro-viridis, basi radicans; filis vix uncialibus setaceis rigidis strictis trichotomis pluries divisis fastigiatis, ramis ramulisque omnibus oppositis erectis vel appressis; articulis diametro 8 – 10-plo longioribus, apicibus obtusis.

Loo Choo Islands.

47. Cladophora oligoclada: cæspitosa, lætevirens, mollissima, lubrica; filis elongatis (3 – 4-uncialibus) capillaribus parcissime vage et distanter ramosis, ramis longissimis simpliciusculis, ramulis secundis brevissimis unicellulosis; articulis ramorum diametro 4 – 6-plo longioribus materie viridissima repletis pellucido-marginatis.

Loo Choo Islands.

48. Cladophora uncinella: pusilla, uncialis, densissime cæspitosa, lætevirens; filis trichotome ramosissimis capillaribus rigidiusculis; ramis primariis secundariisque oppositis, penultimis ramulisque falcato-secundis crispatis; ramulis valde hamatis; articulis primariis diametro pluries ramulorum 4 – 5-plo longioribus; geniculis contractis.

Ousima, north of the proper Loo Choo Islands.

49. Cladophora polaris: cæspitosa, lætevirens, mollis, nitida; filis capillaribus strictissimis decomposite ramosis; ramis ramulisque erectis (axillis angustissimis), superioribus clavato-incrassatis succu-

lentis obtusissimis; articulis inferioribus diametro 2–3-plo supremis multoties longioribus.

Semiavinia Bay, Arctic Asia. (Also at Whalefish Islands, Davis's Straits, and in the Arctic Ocean, lat. 76°, *Dr. Lyall.*)

50. Rivularia opaca: fronde (minori) vesiculosa difformi rigida opaca nigro-viridi; filis moniliformibus laxiusculis.

Loo Choo Islands.

51. Lyngbya atrovirens: cæspitibus longe fluitantibus atrovirentibus comosis; filis crassiusculis liberis glaucis densissime striatis; vagina crassa subopaca sæpe rugosa.

Loo Choo Islands.

52. Lyngbya effusa: cæspite effusa nigro-viridi; filis semiuncialibus tenuibus intricatis flexuosis glaucis; vagina angusta lævi.

Loo Choo Islands. An obscure production.

53. Lyngbya atropurpurea: cæspite atropurpurea comosa; filis tenuissimis fluitantibus strictiusculis violaceis, striis inconspicuis. (Harv. Alg. Ins. Amic. no. 118.)

Bonin Islands; on corals. (Also at the Friendly Islands.)

54. Chroolepus Chinensis: majuscula, rupestris; filis in cæspite (2-unc.) tomentosa luteo-viridi siccitate pallide glaucescenti intertextis decumbentibus vage ramosis; ramis horizontaliter patentibus recurvis sæpius secundis; ramulis paucis multisve patentibus; sporidiis lateralibus sparsis; articulis diametro duplo longioribus.

Hong Kong; on damp rocks in the mountains.

Four hundred and seventy-first meeting.

November 9, 1859. — Stated Meeting.

The President in the chair.

The Corresponding Secretary read several letters relative to the exchanges of the Academy.

He also read a "Note upon the Allanite found at East Bradford, Pennsylvania, by William Sharswood, A. M."

Professor Gabriel Valentin, of Berne, Switzerland, was elected a Foreign Honorary Member in Class II. Section 2 (Botany).